

THE WHIG & REGISTER.

Term—\$5 in advance, and of the year 50
FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1840.

Gen. Harrison's Political Opinions.
We publish to day an article from the Cincinnati Republican upon the subject of the political opinions of Gen. Harrison upon the various questions of the day. We think this article is conclusive in the mind of all reasonable or even unreasonable men. The Republican is published at or near the residence of Gen. Harrison and regarded as in a great measure cognizant of his sentiments, as they are expressed.

GEN HARRISON AND HIS OPINIONS.
The Van Buren press, in the recklessness of party spirit, is laboring to create an impression that there are certain measures of public policy connected with the Administration of the General Government, on which General Harrison has never expressed an opinion; and that he is now in the keeping of a Committee who will not permit him to open or answer the letters addressed to him on these subjects lest he should commit himself upon them.

Both of these charges are gratuitous and unfounded. On all the following matters, we fearlessly affirm that General Harrison stands publicly committed before the nation; and that there may be no further misrepresentation on this point, we add our authority for saying so, in each case:

1. Selling the Public Lands in small tracts.
Speech in Congress, 1840.
2. Policy towards the Indian tribes.
Correspondence with President Jefferson, and Address to the Indiana Legislature.
3. Organization of the Militia of the United States.
Speech in Congress.
4. The Tariff.
Letters to John C. Calhoun.
5. Bank of the United States.
Letter to Sherrod Williams.
6. Internal Improvements by the General Government.
Letter to Sherrod Williams.
7. Distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands.—*Id.*
8. Distribution of the Surplus Revenue, among the several States.—*Id.*
9. Power of the Senate to expunge and obliterate its journals.—*Id.*
10. The Veto power of the President.
Id.
11. The expediency of the President of the U. States serving but one term.
Letter to Harmer Denny.
12. Control of the Executive over the National Treasury.—*Id.*
13. Removals from office.—*Id.*
14. The Doctrines of the Abolitionists.
Vincennes and Cheviot Speeches.
15. Interference of Federal office-holders in elections.
Letter to Harmer Denny.
16. Pensions to Revolutionary soldiers.
Speeches in Congress.
17. Nullification as held by S. Carolina.
Cheviot Speech.
18. The duty on Salt.
Speech in Congress.
19. The Pre-emption Law in favor of settlers on the public lands.
Letter to Churchill, Editor St. Louis Bulletin.
20. The Sub-Treasury Bill.
Speech at Piqua, 4th July, 1837.
21. Powers of the Constitution of the United States.—*Cheviot Speech.*
22. The necessity and justice of the late war against Great Britain.
Message to Indiana Legislature, Siege of Fort Meigs, and Battle of the Thames.

If there be any other matters of public policy, which General Harrison's opinions are not known, we will thank the papers devoted to the Administration to designate them.

The folly, as well as the falsehood of the charge, that General Harrison is in the keeping of a Committee, who will not suffer him to answer the letters of enquiry addressed to him, is abundantly established by the simple fact, that upon all the political questions now agitating the public mind of this country, his opinions have been openly expressed and widely circulated.

General Harrison has no "Confidential Committee"—he needs none. Overwhelmed with letters from political friends and opponents from all quarters of the Union, calling for his opinions on the foregoing subjects, or asking for the documents containing those opinions, General Harrison, at the suggestion of several of his friends, handed over to a member of the Harrison Corresponding Committee of Hamilton County, a few of the many letters he was daily receiving, with a request that the Committee would procure and forward the letters, speeches, and other documents called for by his Correspondents.—This we affirm to be the sum and substance of General Harrison's connection with this Committee, notwithstanding the indefinite terms in which some of the replies of that body are couched, and notwithstanding the calumnies of Senator Grundy, etc.

We take this occasion to say, that General Harrison's mind is now as active, his judgment as sound, and his pen as vigorous, as at any period of his life. As to his physical condition, the thousands that so frequently meet with Gen. Harrison, either on his farm or in this city, will testify for us that his constitution remains unbroken, and that he is in the enjoyment of a great old age. And for the truth of our assertion, which is deliberately made under circumstances of close and accurate observation, we

Fourth of July.
Sixty-four years ago to-day
was born. Sixty-four
blow

to the hundreds of his friends
citizens, who are in daily inter-
action with him, either in the social circle
of the transaction of business.

We will thank our Editorial brethren throughout the Union, to give currency to this article in their respective papers; and as far as we are personally known to them, to tell their readers whether our statements, in regard to "General Harrison and his opinions" are entitled to credence.

ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM!

The great and salutary One Term Principle, to be established by the election of General Harrison, were all else in relation to the two candidates equal, is abundantly sufficient to control the decision of the People. Indeed, there is no feature of greater interest belonging to the question. It nearly concerns the prosperity of the country, and the stability of its institutions. No argument is required to show that the Republic is not destined to endure, unless the progress of Executive corruption is arrested. This can be done in two ways only, which ways are either to deprive the President of means of corruption, or to take from him the inducement to use those means.

Ours is now the worst administered government in the world. The reason is obvious. The moment we elect a President, instead of devoting himself to a faithful and efficient discharge of his high duties, he opens a canvass for his re-election. To accomplish this, all the patronage and power of the Government is put in active requisition. Cabinet Ministers and Members of Congress, together with our large army of office-holders, are required, not to devote their time and talents to the discharge of their official duties, but to exert every facility to secure an extension of their own terms of office by the re-election of the President under whom they hold. This leads to a neglect of all their legitimate duties. Nay, worse, it perverts the objects and advantages of Government by turning its power and patronage against the People.

The experience of the last twelve years must teach some useful lessons. Among the most salutary will be the One Term Principle. This vast Republic has been convulsed to its centre by the sanguinary struggles of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren for re-election. In these struggles every other interest has been sacrificed. To gratify the ambition of two men, the rights, interests, and happiness of twelve millions of People, and the prosperity and fame of a great nation, have been utterly and obstinately disregarded. The administration of Mr. Van Buren has been especially and eminently barren and destructive. It has no redeeming quality or feature. Its four years have been years of individual distress and public dishonor. From the day he was sworn into office to that which will send him swearing out, there has not been, and will not be, any mitigation of our sufferings, or any check to the career of universal corruption.

But we turn from the dark past to the bright future! General HARRISON will be elected President for ONE TERM. His only aim and ambition will be to close up a long life of public service usefully to the country, and honorably to himself. His thoughts and time and talents will be devoted to the People and the nation. He will administer the Government with the wisdom of a statesman and the integrity of a patriot. And this will bring back the Republic to its lost land marks. The Constitution will then swing round to its old and safe moorings; and prosperity will return to bless and reward FREEMEN for thus nobly and triumphantly vindicating their cause and their country.

General HARRISON, in establishing the One Term Principle, will have rendered the service and achieved the glory at which WASHINGTON aimed! Yes, the Father of his Country had determined to establish this most salutary Republican than the stern necessity which compelled him to take a re-election. But it was a clear case of duty, and he yielded, not, however, without expressing, in the strongest terms, his conviction that the welfare and safety of the Republic should not be hazarded by making his reluctant consent a precedent.

What WASHINGTON so fervently desired, therefore, will be accomplished by HARRISON. The youth whom, fifty years ago, WASHINGTON commissioned as an ensign in the American Army, will have lived to establish an Executive precedent which the Father of his Country deemed essential to the preservation of its liberties. That precedent, once established, will be indestructible. And thenceforward a President will serve but ONE TERM. Then, as now, statesmen and patriots will aim at the Presidency. But when that high station is attained, instead of plunging into intrigues to secure a re-election, our Presidents will, by an enlightened and patriotic discharge of their duties, endeavor to close their lives in honor, and to crown their administration with glory.

(Albany Evening Journal.)

"WEARING DADDY'S CLOTHES."

Our readers may have somewhere seen a cut, or pictorial representation of a "remarkable youth," of some ten years old, rigged out in his "daddy's clothes," hat, coat, vest, pantaloons, and all. If they have not seen such, they may easily imagine how such a picture would look. To a passenger, for all things in the world this puts him in mind of the attempt that is now making by the Federal leaders to dress Van Buren in the clothes of Gen. Jackson. The old General's long military boots are too long for Van Buren's entire legs—his coat tails drag on the ground—his vest looks like a box coat—and his pantaloons, there is room left for them.

But seriously, why do not the friends of Mr. Van Buren support him on his own merits? Why do they continually try to keep their real man out of sight? Why try to disguise him in another man's garments, and run upon some other man's popularity? Why do they name their political papers "Old Hickory," and societies "Hickory Clubs?"

Why do they studiously avoid all associations which call up recollections of Martin Van Buren? Not ashamed of your can-

didate, we hope, that you thus mount him on another man's back! But this trick will never work well. It is one of those wonderfully nice laid tricks that very cunning politicians often lay, but which the most shallow mind can see through at a glance; which, in fact, deceive nobody but their authors, and which all despise. And in this case, it is the most abject acknowledgment which can be made, of the utter weakness and unpopularity of their candidates. You cannot make the people believe that Martin Van Buren is "Old Hickory," though you dress him up in Jackson's old clothes.

LOG CABINS.

The Buffalonian newspaper, speaking of the Log Cabin excitement, says in future Chronicles it will read thus:—
"And, behold, there were log cabins in those days."

"And those who built them did drink hard cider exceedingly, from the rising of the sun even unto the going down thereof, and into the far watches of the night."

"And for those who chawed unto Harrison there was given, corn dodger to eat, and they feasted upon it many days."

"And upon the gable ends of the log cabins were 'coon skins, and the likeness and similitude thereof was sent over the land, from the east even unto the west."

"And it came to pass, that many did enter the log cabins, and the glory of Harrison did increase, for that he never pulled in the string of his door latch."

WHIG MUNIFICENCE AND SYMPATHY.—The members of the Whig Young Men's National Convention contributed \$8000 to a Fund for the support of the Family of Mr. McLaughlin, one of their Marshalls, a mechanic of Baltimore, who was wantonly killed by a Van Buren Destructive, while in the discharge of his duty. The Fund was placed in the hands of Mr. McLaughlin, the President of Convention, in trust for the support and education of the two children of the deceased.

Contrast this spirit of generosity with the conduct of the President of the United States at his Pageant at Tonawanda. On that occasion Elisha Parks, while firing a cannon to honor Mr. Van Buren, lost his arm and his eye-sight and is left maimed and helpless, with a destitute family which, by the loss of that arm, is deprived of its means of support. After languishing six months, he appealed to the President for relief—and received from the man who rolls in wealth and revels in luxuries, the liberal, grateful donation of TWENTY DOLLARS.

TO LET OR LEASE, FOR FOUR YEARS.

From the fourth of March next, LOG CABIN at North Bend, Ohio, with the land attached thereto. Business of importance, which requires the presence of the owner in Washington, for four years, in his sole reason of leaving it. For further particulars, inquire at the White House, in that city.

MARK THIS!

The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, in his letter of the 13th instant, has the following paragraph:

"In the House Mr. BORTS made severe demonstration against the Administration. He brought forward a charge that some Lieutenant of the Navy, (Hooe, if I mistake not,) had been tried by a Court Martial, found guilty of some mal-conduct, upon the testimony of a NEGRO, and sentenced to be CASHIERED. And further, that Mr. VAN BUREN, knowing the character of the testimony approved of the sentence. Mr. BORTS moved to suspend the rules, in order to enable him to move a call for the papers in the case, but the House refused to suspend."

The Correspondent adds, that some of Mr. VAN BUREN's Southern supporters appeared to be embarrassed by the charge. We have no doubt they were. It is time that Southern locofocos should be staggered, when they hear of such evidences of Mr. Van Buren's negrophilism.—N. O. Bee.

Mr SLADE's speech has been published in the Globe, and extensively circulated in the South. Is the COURIER willing that the GLOBE shall be suppressed?

The National Intelligencer published Dr. DUNCAN's speech to show the South the sentiments of their pretended democratic friends. In so doing the Intelligencer conferred a substantial benefit to the South, by holding up to their view the hypocrisy and double dealing of DUNCAN and his party.

According to the very cogent argument of the Courier, ought not the Tuscaloosa FLAG OF THE UNION, (a locofoco paper printed in a slaveholding State,) to be suppressed, and its put in the penitentiary for daring to publish a PRAISE Professor Brownson's demonstration of the indissoluble connection between Democracy and Abolition?

The Courier, in its lame attempt to explain its shallow trickery only involves itself in greater perplexity and confusion.—16.

ANOTHER CALUMNY REFUTED.

Some time ago, a federal locofoco journal in Cincinnati accused Gen. Harrison of being a member of an abolition society. Gov. OWEN, of North Carolina, wrote immediately to the old hero, to ascertain the truth or falsehood of the charge. In reply he received the following equivocal denial:—
CINCINNATI, 16th Feb. 1840.

My Dear Sir:—

Your letter of 31st ult., reached my residence at North Bend, by the mail yesterday, from whence it was sent to me at this place.

You ask me whether I now am, or ever have been a member of an abolition society.

I answer, decisively, no.—So far from being a member of such a society, I did not know but as you knew it, viz., by common fame, that there was or ever had been a society of that description in any of the north western states, until three weeks ago, until I received a letter from a citizen of this city, an entire stranger to me, who styled himself president of the abolition society of Hamilton county.

In relation to the Ohio Statesman from which as you say, this charge of belonging to an abolition society" was copied into some papers of your state. Such is the reckless course, which it, and some others of politics, pursue towards me, that I have determined to notice nothing which they may publish.

I am, dear sir, truly yours,
WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

To the Hon. John Owen.

This letter proves at once that the society in Richmond, Va., to which Gen. HARRISON belonged fifty years ago, was not an abolition society in the sense in which the term is now employed. Cotemporary testimony clearly shows that it was a humane or colonization society. In those days abolition, as at present understood, was unknown, for the simple reason that in three-fourths of the states slavery existed. Our opponents know all this as well as we do; but it is their cue to persist in falsehood, and they will continue until loco foco and liar shall become synonymous terms.

A NEW NICK NAME.

Mr. Van Buren and his partizans stigmatize the friends of the hero of Tippecanoe and the Thames as "British Whigs." We are informed that, at a late celebration of the battle of the Thames, a federal locofoco office-holder being present said in an insulting manner, addressing himself to a plain looking man who stood near him, "Is this a British Whig celebration?" "Yes," said the old man, "we are the men who flogged the British," and exposing manly bosom, covered with scars, he said, "do you see this?" I was one of the whigs that was in the battle of the Thames; where were you at that time? It is needless to say that the office holder sneaked off, not wishing to compare notes with the old veteran. How does Mr. Van Buren himself compare with Gen. Harrison? Where was he when the hero of Tippecanoe was periling his life in the conflict with Great Britain? And yet Gen. Harrison is to be stigmatized by these office-holders as a "British Whig." Will the people stand this? Are these men who met the British in the tented field, to be stigmatized by him who had only seen them as friends at the Court of St. James with a salary of nine thousand dollars a year, and at the Palace at Washington, receiving twenty-five thousand dollars per annum, rolling upon silk sofas, and walking carpeted rooms? We shall see.

Madisonian.

The Tazewell Illinois Reporter, has abandoned its neutrality, and is doing good battle under the banner of Harrison, Tyler, and the Constitution.

Nathaniel L. Turner, of Kentucky, recently a distinguished member of the Fayette county Van Buren committee, has renounced the men in power, and is going zealously for Harrison and Tyler.



"The above is a picture of our free institutions as illustrated in the different branches of business forming the great connecting chain which binds our Republic together. The 'UNION OF THE STATES'—THE TEMPLE OF LIBERTY—THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAWS—THE AMERICAN FLAG—THE HARMONY, THE FLOUR, AND THE WHEAT—ARE ALL SUBJECTS WHICH FORM THE GLORY AND HONOR OF OUR COUNTRY."

YAZOO CITY.

Friday, July 17, 1840.

J. A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

Union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union.—Wm.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES,
Gen. WM. H. HARRISON.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN TYLER, of Virginia.

Whig Electoral Ticket.
SERGEANT S. PRENTISS, of Vicksburg,
THOMAS J. WORD, of Pontotoc,
HENRY DICKERSON, of Lowndes,
T. JONES STEWARD, of Amite

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
From the present time (7) NO NAME WILL BE ENTERED UPON OUR SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS, UNLESS THE AMOUNT OF ONE YEAR'S DUES IS PAID IN ADVANCE.—

When persons unacquainted with our terms shall desire our paper, one number will be sent them, and no more until our terms be complied with.

To Delinquents.

—We most respectfully request all those indebted to us for subscription, advertising, &c., to make immediate payment, as we cannot work for nothing and find ourselves any longer. Those indebted to us, can make payment of their dues in Commercial Bank of this place, Agricultural, Planters' Bank or Commercial Bank of Natchez Post Notes until the 20th day of July inst., after which time suit will be instituted against all delinquents, and nothing received but par funds. We hope that those indebted will immediately comply with the above request.

To Tippecanoe Clubs,

WHIG ASSOCIATIONS AND ALL GOOD WHIGS IN MISSISSIPPI.

We propose to furnish the Whigs from this time to the Presidential Election, at the low price of seven copies for ten dollars. Orders to be for not less than seven copies.

We think that individuals and committees of associations, can distribute a large quantity of publications among the people if the proper exertion be used. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.

The health of Yazoo City.

We regret to learn that reports prejudicial to the character of our town in regard to its health, are in circulation. The few cases of fever we have had consequent upon the falling of the water in the Yazoo, have yielded to the purifying influence of the late thunder storms, and we assure our friends that our town is now as healthy as any other spot in the South.

—Owing to some omissions and inaccuracies having been made by the Secretary in copying the proceedings of the last meeting of the Tippecanoe Club, we have been requested by the President to republish them as corrected.

Postscript! Postscript! Postscript!!!

We stop the press, stone still, to announce to our readers that victory, victory perched high upon the American ensign, which waves proudly and gallantly over the plains and hammocks of Florida. A battle has been fought and a victory has been won. The American forces in Florida have obtained, perhaps, one of the greatest and most decisive victories over their enemy that was ever obtained by arms. Henceforth, for a while, let Waterloo, Chippawa, New-Orleans, the Thames and Tippecanoe lie still in history, and let its brilliant records tell of the glories of "Pumpkin Hammock," in Florida.

At thirteen minutes past seven o'clock this morning, we received the Tallahassee Floridian of the 6th June, containing the most cheering "good news" above alluded to.—We have no time to copy entire, the account of this battle, which so cheers and animates the whole South-West, less our press should lie still too long, so will just give a short statement of the "glories of that glorious day" which we hope our impatient readers will be content with until we can clear the decks a little and prepare to issue an extra, which may be looked for before soon.

The Floridian opens the account with this thrilling announcement:—"THE GALLANT COL. BAILEY HAS MET WITH SUCCESS IN HIS EXTENSION!" "After some twenty days spent, with great toil and fatigue," the army under the command of the gallant Colonel Bailey brought the powerful enemy of the North American Republic to a decisive battle. The Indian forces consisted of seven squares and four children, who occupied "Pumpkin Hammock," while "the men were absent hunting." Oh how fortunate was this "hunting" to the army of the United States, and their "gallant" commander Col. Bailey!

About a quarter before eleven in the forenoon, after considerable skirmishing and the display of much generalship on the part of our commander, the enemy was brought fairly to battle. Great and lasting honor is due to the gallant Colonel for his skill and

bravery in so maneuvering his forces as to give him much advantage in ground and position, which told well for his success throughout the whole battle. At length the firing commenced in good earnest and the fight waxed warmer. The ground was ably disputed. It is true there was some inequality in numbers, but the enemy fought with desperation. Our army consisted of two hundred men, one hundred mounted and one hundred on foot. The enemy's force had not exactly any men, but consisted, as above stated, of eleven in number; and glorious to tell, were entirely routed, one woman killed and the entire remaining force taken prisoners! The American loss is not stated in the account which we have. This, however, is not the "official report" as the Floridian states, but he expects to receive it in a few days.

The Floridian says, very truly indeed, that the "Colonel and his officers have done well" and of the soldiers he says, "the troops underwent great fatigue but there was no flinching!" No indeed—"All were disposed to do their duty to the utmost." After the battle the gallant Colonel and his victorious army returned to Tallahassee with their splendid trophies of war amidst (we presume) the shouts and rejoicing of the people.

Thus has resulted the first victory of the long and bloody Florida war.

An outrage upon political taste and public expectation.—A more extraordinary.

The expiring agonies of the federal party have led them to a most extraordinary measure, in the vain hope of bolting up their wrecked and agonised party. An outrage upon the usage of this country, as old as the country itself—a usage venerated by every man and every woman that ever lived in the land, because of its brotherhood with republicanism and its inseparable connection with obvious propriety and sound political taste, has been committed by the federal party, by and through the instrumentality of General Andrew Jackson.

Read the following letter which we cut from the Nashville Banner of the 25th ult., and be astonished.

GEN. JACKSON IN THE FIELD.—DEFEAT OF THE LOCO FOCOS.

The Union of this morning contains the following extraordinary production with the name of Andrew Jackson appended to it:

HERITAGE, June 23, 1840.

To the Editor of the Nashville Union:

SIR—From the many letters which have been recently addressed to me asking for an expression of my views relative to the leading measures of the present administration of the General Government, some of which are from well known and respectable sources, representing that efforts are made in various quarters of the Union to incite a belief in the public mind that my confidence in the present Chief Magistrate has been impaired, it seems to be proper that some steps should be taken by me to undeceive those who are thus imposed upon. For this purpose, sir, I beg the favor of you to give a place in your columns to this note which I trust will be as acceptable to those who have written to me on the subject as a direct answer in the form of a letter would be.

From whatever cause, or on whatever authority, statements may be made representing me as having changed my views of the leading measures of the present administration, they are unfounded and unjust. Of the wisdom and importance of these measures, and particularly of that which aims at the establishment by Congress of a fiscal agency for the Government without the use or aid of Banks, time and the fullest opportunity for reflection have left on my mind. And the ability which Mr. Van Buren has manifested in developing the bearing of this great question, and of its antagonist one, on the free institutions of our country, and the firmness he has displayed in holding on to the true interests of the people when there has been so much temptation to compromise them, entitle him in my judgment to a rank not inferior to that of Mr. Jefferson or Mr. Madison as a patriot and statesman.

With such opinions of the present Chief Magistrate and of the measures to which he has given his sanction—opinions which I have never failed to express when I have had occasion to speak on the subject—it is surprising how any one could take up the idea that my confidence in him had been impaired, or that I had become indifferent as to the choice to be made at the next election between him and General Harrison. Looking upon the latter gentleman as the representative of Federal principles in the present contest, and knowing that he has never been identified with the Republican party in any of its great struggles against the influences which have been calculated to take power from the people and the States and give it to the General Government, to suppose that I would for a moment think of giving my support to such an individual as a candidate for the Presidency would be a mockery of all public principle.

In respect to the statements which have been made in several of the newspapers of the day that I disagree with many of my political friends in the estimate they have formed of Gen. Harrison's military merits I am not aware of having said any thing to justify them. Having never admired Gen. Harrison as a military man, or considered him as possessing the qualities which constitute the commander of an army, I have looked at his political relations alone in the opinions I have formed or expressed respecting his pretensions to the Presidency, and the consequences which would result to the country, should the suffrages of the people place him in that high office.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

Now, American citizens, behold an Ex-President, openly and avowedly in the field stenciling for President of the United States! You never saw this before. And if the people continue to elect the chief ex-